obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tribute of Respect, and all personal communications of matters of individual interest, will be charged for et advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted grating.

REV. DR. CHAMBLESS ON HELL. The Religious Question of the Hour-A Charleston Pastor Speaks Out-Judg-ment and Future Punishment.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Last Sunday morning, 18th instant, the threatening aspect of the weather did not pravent the attendance of a large congregation at the Citadel Square Baptist Church. The subject of Dr. Chambliss' sermen was of peculiar interest at the present time, and his views were uttered with remarkable clearness. The unusual pressure upon our columns yesterday crowded out our report; but we give this morning some of the most striking passages from the discourse. Dr. Chambliss said:

Nebedy has ever questioned, so far as I know, that by the phrase "that day" (the text was 2 Tim., 1:18) Paul meant (the text was 2 Tim., 1:18) Paul meant the day of judgment, the great court day of eternity. The expression was not unusual with him. In the first chapter of Second Thessalonians it occurs where he speaks of the coming of the Lord "to be glorified in his saints and to be admired in all them that believe in that day." Again, in this chapter, only a few lines above the text, he employs the earne phrase, as he sees the glittering sword of the executioner so near, and the Lord, the righteous Judge, standing just beyond, with the far outshining crown in his hand for the poor head which was about to roll in the dust. "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that about to foil in the dust. I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

And so the truth is at once put beyond

And so the truth is at once put beyond denial and beyond the need of argument, for all who accept this book as God's word, that there is to be a day of judgment for this world. Men may discuss this question or that bearing upon the truth—the nature of the great trial, or the time of it, or the place—but the fact itself cannot be questioned by any one who believes the Bible, that "God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom He has ordained"—Jesus Christ, the Son of Man, the Son of God.

Now, I do not suppose, of course, that a day of twenty-four hours, one of our days of alternate sunshine and darkness, will begin and end the final judgment. But I do believe, and I rest my confidence on this Book, that in one of these days of twenty-four hours, when the in-

dence on this Book, that in one of these days of twenty-four hours, when the inhabitants of this earth shall be driving on in pursuit of their various ends of pleasure or of gain. when the shuttles shall be flying in the looms, and the stones grinding in the mills, and the ploughshares running in the fields—when anxious brows and busy liands shall be moving here and there in store and workshop, in counting house and professional office, when school-room and play-ground shall be vocal with the pleasant sounds of youthful learning or amusement, when politicians shall be wrangling in legislative halls, and arms shall be clashing on ensanguined fields—in one of these days of twenty-four hours whether at midnight or cock-crow, or at high noon, there of twenty-four hours whether at midnight or cock-crow, or at high noon, there shall come a wondrous sound pealing out of heaven, such as never yet smote upon the ear of man. At that sound the wheels of universal motion shall cease to roll, and the great angel, standing with one foot upon the sea and the other upon the land, shall swear by Him that sitteth on the throne that time shall be no longer. Every grave shall then give back its dead, all whom the sea has swallowed up shall all whom the sea has swallowed up shall be cast form, and they that remained alive shall be changed in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye—for the Lord shall come with His holy angels, and sit upon His throne to judge the living and the dead

In the day that Time ends, the final, 118 continuance will not be measured by temporal stat dards. We cannot speak of it as either long or short, as embracing hours or days or years. We only know that however changed may be our relations to material things, however new and strange the conditions of our existence then, we shall be judged, every one of us, according to the deeds, done in the body, and shall receive sentence for eternity from from the mouth of the Son of God.

Have I said one thing so far which is not sustained by the plainest declarations of Scripture? I have said there shall be a judgment; that it shall come suddenly, with a great noise; that all worlds shall with a great noise; that all worlds shall cease to move, because time shall be no longer; that those who are alive at its coming shall be instantly changed into another condition of heing, and that all the dead shall rise; that the Lord Jesus shall appear with the holy angels and sit upon a throne of power. I have said that the last day of time shall be merged in teternity and the judgment will continue until every human being shall have received an eternal sentence. I dare to say but I know very well that if it is not fire ceived an eternal sentence. ceived an eternal sentence. I dare to say that no one who has any acquair tance with the teachings of the Bible will dis-pute that the doctrine as thus far unfold-ed is found therein. The questions about which there is room to differ I have not raised at all. The time of this awful event-whether it is near or far distant; the place—whether upon this earth, or in mid air, or in another sphere; the special characteristics of the scene—whether the innumerable millions of Adam's race shall stand in one vast throng and be in-dividually judged in heaving of one an-other, or whether physical forms and material space shall be there unknown all such questions, as unprofitable and insolvable, I leave to those who would be wise above what is written. Only so far as the Divine record runs, plain and clear, so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein, do I ask you to go, and I would warn every man to stop not short of that—the truth of a judgment to come, which shall begin with the rising of the dead and the closing of all earthly scenes, which shall embrace every human being, and announce the sternal destiny of all. Jesus. Christ himself sitting as King of kings and Lord of lords.

But there is an additional truth en-folded in this text which we must not folded in this text which we must not suffer to escape us. The Apostle prays that "in that day" Onesiphorus may find merry of the Lord. Now, it may seem to us a little strange that any anxiety should be felt about so good a man, and there is a solemn lesson for us here. Paul does not doubt the piety of this disciple, but as he hears in imagination the awful cry, "the freat day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand," he feels that it cannot be unjust to pray for even Oneit cannot be uniss to pray for even One-iphorus, that he may find mercy then. This, however, is not the point I wish you to notice now. Here it is—what reason was there why such a prayer should be made for anybody, a prayer for should be made for anybody, a prayer for mercy in that day? Do you wonder at the question? Or?, recall what you have been reasing in the papers of late about certain eminent, popular preachers in England and America with reference to the doctrine of future punishment—only reflect how common it has become only reflect how common it has become



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BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power, in that day." These are his very words. If any one imagines the word "everlasting" is not properly so translated let him take it out of the sentence, and see how much is left upon which the rebellious and disbelieving can hang any hope. Does not

believing can hang any hope. Does not the fearful truth still burn in every line of the passage? They who object have their controversy with God.

IS THERE A HELL?

"It is ? 'urning Now," says the Rev. De Witt

From the New York Herald.

Mr. Tslmage preached yesterday morning, 13th instant, on the subject of Hell. His text was "Thus saith the Lord" which be quoted from Exodus, 4:22; Exodus, 9:17; I. Samuel, 2:27; Joshus, 7:13; Joshus, 24:2; Judges, 6:8; I. Chronicles, 17:7; Jeremiah, 6:9.

Eight texts and all of them the same, said Mr. Talmage. The strangest thing.

Eight texts and all of them the same, said Mr. Talmage. The strangest thing in the history of modern and European journalism is that for the past few months it has been discussing the question of eternal punishment. It makes but very little difference what DeWitt Talmage thinks about this, for it is only a little while ago he began to breathe, and in a little while he will stop breathing. It makes but little difference what Dean Stanly or Canon Farrar or Mr. Frothingham think, for they have never been in the eternal world and can give no personal experience. This morning I cast aside all human authority. There is only one being who can tell me whether

lation better than the Bible I will take it and preach from it. Is there a man in this house who denies everything? It is

easy to deny.

Eternal spirit of Almighty God fall

upon us now, while with fingers of dust we tuen the sacred leaves and with lip:

I have no sympathy with the flippant discussion of this truth, nor with that

manner on the part of the preacher which seems to say, "You impenitent people will be lost, and good for you." I think I am a sinner, and because of the million sins of my life and heart I must perish,

unless some one can show me out of the

In the first place, I group together all those passages which represent the suffer-ings of the lost as fire. I might explain them away, but what is the use of ex-

the smoke of the furnace that ascended forever and ever. It may be figurative, but I know very well that if it is not fire

that there is no more need that you go to that world than that you leap into the geysers of California. Tell the people, gentlemen of the press, that there is no reason that any man should be there, and if he does he is the suicide of his

IS THERE FIR ?

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

the day of judgment? Did he not know that everybody would be saved? That there was to be no punishment after death? That the whole race of man would be called before the throne of the Judge only to be welcomed into the joys of the Lord? Or, at least, did not Paul know that even the most criminal of the ungodly would only be required to soffer a while, still as the objects of love and mercy, and then would be raised up to Heaven? Why should he cr, "Lord grant unto him, that he may had mercy in that day!" Ab, friends, can we doubt it? Paul did not know what Canon Farrar ani Mr. Beecher have been lately teach. Ing, what so many others would fain believe. Paul thought, Paul knew, Paul said that "the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels in flaming fire, taking vengesnee on them that know not God and obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power, in that the glory of His power, in that the Royal was no State ceremonial, and the proceedings were confined to what usually called the Royal was no State ceremonial, and the proceedings were confined to what usually called the Royal was no State ceremonial, and the proceedings were confined to what usually called the reverse of the Lord, and from the glory of His power, in that the Royal was no State ceremonial, and the Proceedings were confined to what usually called the reverse of the Lord, and from the glory of His power, in that the Royal was no State ceremonial, and the Proceedings were confined to what usually called the reverse of the Lord, and from the glory of His power, in that the Royal was no State ceremonial, and the Proceedings were confined to what usually called the reverse the same that the Royal was no state ceremonial, and the proceedings were confined to what usually called the reverse the same there and will true the state the same the state the same there is and will true the same the refuses to do so, I ask, Does

London, January 17.

Parliament met to-day. As the Queen did not open the session in person, there was no State ceremonial, and the proceedings were confined to what usually takes place when the opening is by Royal commission. The weather was very fine, being clear and exceptionally mild. The Queen's speech states that she summoned Parliament before the usual time of meeting, in order that it might become acquainted with the efforts the has made to terminate the war, and that she might have its advice and assistance. She alhave its advice and assistance. She al-ludes to her having declared her inten-tion at the outbreak of the war to ob-serve neutrality in a contest which she lamented, but failed to prevent. So far, the interests of her Empire, as defined by her government, were not threatened. lamented, but failed to prevent. So far, the interests of her Empire, as defined by her government, were not threatened. The Russian successes convinced the Porte that it should endeavor to bring hostilifies to a close: The Sultan's government accordingly addressed to the neutral powers, parties to the treaties relating to Turkey, an appeal for their good offices. It did not, however, appear to a majority of them that they could usefully comply with the request, and the Porte was so informed. The Porte the determined to make a separate appeal to her government, and she at once agreed to inquire of the Czar whether he would entertain peace overtures. The Czar in reply expressed his carnest desire for peace, and stated his opinion as to the course which should be pursued to attain it. Upon this subject communications have taken place between the governments of Russia and Turkey through her good offices, and she carnestly trusts they may lead to a termination of the war. She will spare no efforts to promote that result. Hitherto in the war neither of the belligerents has intringed the conditions on which her neutrality is founded, and she willingly believes that both are desirous to respect them as far as lies in their power. So long as her conditions are not inrespect them as far as lies in their power. So long as her conditions are not infringed, her attitude will continue the same, but she cannot conceal from herself that should hostilities be unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected oc-currence may render it incumbent on her to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and she trusts to her Parliament's liberality to supply the means which may be re-quired for that purpose. The papers on theze affairs will be forthwith laid before

aside all human authority. There is only one being who can tell me whether there is a hell, and that being is God. I reject every opinion except that which is written, "Thus saith the Lord."

My friends, I start on the assumption that the Bible is true. As common sense men you know that there must be some common ground where we shall stand together. It would be as silly for me to try to prove to you who reject the truth of the Bible that there is a place of future retribution as it would be for me to discuss fraud and crime and penalties with a man who denied Blackstone and the laws of the State of New York. I have to ask you who reject the Bible two questions: "Is there a God?" "Is He Good?" You say, "Yes." Now, I ask, is it not reasonable that a good God should give us a revelation of some kind—some guide, some directory? You say, "Of course." Is it Shakespeare, or Confucius, or the writings of Mohammed, or the Bible? If you can show me a revelation better than the Bible I will take it and preach from it. Is there a man in The Queen says that her relations with all foreign powers continue friendly. Her Majesty expresses her thanks that the Indian famine is nearly ended. She refers to the condition of affairs in South Africa which has caused her some anxiety. The troops there have here here in the condition of the some anxiety. iety. The troops there have been reinforced, but she trusts for a peaceable and satisfactory settlement shortly of all differences. The estimates of the year will soon be presented to the House of Commons. Her Mairety, in conclusion, details. tails a number of me characte: that will be laid before Parlia-

A Spake Charmer.

Some new features have just been added to the attractions at the Royal Aquarium at Westminister, which are likely to prive interesting to the general public, and peculiarly so to naturalists. One is an exhibition of the extraordinary power which a female Abyssinian snake charmer possesses over reptiles of the boa constrictor class. We had an opportunity yesterday of witnessing this performance, which is unquestionably of a most singular and astonishing character. The snake charmer of Snalla differs in some respects from that of the Indian snake charmers who were brought to Europe by Dr. Lynn. In the latter case the venomous cobra was shown to be c

compression.
Snalla has brought with her three Snalla has brought with her three small anacondas and a bos constrictor; and Mr. Farini, to whose enterprise we owe this remarkable exhibition, has added a splendid python from the southwest coast of Africa. Snalla is apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, of a light brown color, with somewhat pleasing features, and a lithe and graceful form.

Her rower over the serpents seems to be complete. The anacondas (which

but I know very well that if it is not fire it is something as severe as fire. I know that it is a torment unmitigated. If there is a mental state as sharp and severe as fire it might as well be fire. But take any figure of your own. I prefer God's, because God's comparisons are right and human comparisons may be wrong. Besides that it may be literal. You say, "I don't believe it; I won't believe it;" Then, be consistent and throw your Bible into the East River. Keeping both your Bible and your unbelief you staltify yourself beyond all possibility of other stuttification.

The next thing I have to do is to group all those passages which show the indigbe complete. The anacondas (which must not be confounded with the gigantic South American water snake, though your Bible into the East River. Keeping both your Bible and your unbelief you stalify yourself beyond all possibility of other stultification.

The next thing I have to do is to group all those passages which show the indignation of Ood against sin and ainner, and thenee the possibility of such a place as I have spoken of. Out of a hundred aermons ninety-eight are on the love and I mercy of God and only two on the indignation of God. The Bible more frequently speaks of the wrath of God than of His love, and yet we go on preaching a one-sided God with a character which would despise in ourselves. Some seem to think they can go on denying God and striking Him in the face and He will smile on them through all eternity. Are you not persuaded by the passages which show the Lord's indignation? If not the I shall have to leave you to be persuaded by your own experience, which will the torments of the damned, when the truths of God's punlahment shall be burned upon you. I have nothing to do with objections to-day. I simply state that God fifty-six times in the plainest, most unmistakable, stupendous and overly, whelming way declares that there is a hell. It is burning now, it has been burning very long. It is become increase in the plainest, most unmistakable, stupendous and overly whelming way declares that there is a hell. It is burning now, it has been burning very long. It is become increase in the plainest, most unmistakable, stupendous and overly whelming way declares that there is a hell. It is burning now, it has been burning very long. It is become increase in the plainest, most unmistakable, stupendous and overly whelming the victims that are being dropped to the charming of the same genus) allow her to treat them with the utmost familyanity. During the performance she keeps up without interant means genus) allow her to treat them with the utmost familyanity. During the performance she keeps up without interant she he one of the same genus) allow ments of the same genus) allow her to treat them with the utmos then I shall have to leave you to be persuaded by your own experience, unid the torments of the damned, when the truths of God's bunishment shall be burned upon you. I have nothing to do with objections to-day. I simply state that God fifty-six times in the plainest, most unmistakable, stupendous and overwhelming way declares that there is a hell. It is burning now, it has been burning very long. It is become fiercer by the victims that are being dropped into it. There is a probability that there are some in this house to-day who will spend etercity in that lost world. Nothing but the hand of an outraged, defied insulted, long suffering, indignant and omnipotent God keeps this whole andience this moment from sliding like an avalanche into it. But I want to tell you that there is no more need that you go to it will fly fiercely at a stranger.-London

— A meeting was held in New York, January 17, under the auspices of the Industrial Union Club, to take action on Industrial Union Club, to take action on the silver question. The following Trades Unions were represented: Bricklayers, plasterers, machinists and blackamiths, painters, tailors, Crispins and cigar makers. Lengthy resolutions were adopted setting forth that the present hard times sie the result of the contraction of the currency, and that the land is filled with fraud, embezzlement, banktruptcy, crime, suffering and starvation; that Congress should at once abolish national banks and pass the Bland all-er bill, without amendment, and also the Ewing resumption repeal bill. Dire dis-

A Strong Speach from Hon, D. W. Voor-hees, of Indians, in the United States Senate, in Payor of the Repeal of the Resumption Act and of the Remonetiza-Washington, January 15.

In the Senate this morning the galle-ies were full and all the vacant spaces In the Senate small the vacant spaces in the chamber filled.

Senator Voorhees, of Indians, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 13th of December last, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and in order to do so the government itself in all its departments should in good faith keep all its contract; and obligations entered into with its own citizens. He referred to the continued agitation of the financial question, and the glad acclaim of a universal individual and national prosperity. said that it would never cease until the people were satisfied that our vast debt is in process of extinction upon principles of justice to taxpaying labor, or until on the other hand they are subjugated into siler' submission, and the government itself becomes changed in spirit and form into a moneyed aristocracy. It may be that this latter alternative is to overthe as a "line and a second and the second aristocracy."

to overtake us. There are dark and plentiful omens in our recent history indicating such a conclusion, and there is a numerous and powerful class in our a numerous and powerful class in our midst who believe, as Alexander Hamilton declared, that the British Government on this, as well as on other points, is the best ever devised by the wisdom of man. Those entertaining this opinion have thus far triumphed in the financial legislation of the United States, and the time has now arrived when their victories must be reversed over this govern

ment will soon cease to be Republican and this people be no longer free.

He argued that to a great extent our whole financial system is an organized crime against the laboring, taxpaying men and women of the United States, and those who thought, as he did, that a great financial reform is demanded in order to secure the people from alavery in fact, if not in name, were denounced. in fact, if not in name, were denounced. He spoke of unholy avarice having its strongholds, and privileged classes having entrenched themselves, and said this plea of good faith now so loud in our case, here here invalid in babels of comments. ars, has been invoked in behalf of every ears, has been invoked in behalf of every wickedness that ever cursed the world. He then spoke of the act of February 25, 1862, as the beginning of our bonded debt. The piccious metals were found to be unequal to the emergency of war. Specie payments were abandoned as soon as the hour of trial came, and gold and silver covered in the second with the silver cowered in the rear, while the legal-tender dollar went to the front with the flag, and stayed there. He was amongst those who doubted our right to issue it, but experience had shown it (all things considered) the best money that ever circulated on American soil. He argued that by this act, and by similar legislation at subsequent periods, every bond issued by the government which did not on its face stipulate for payment in coin was made payable by payment in coin, was made payable by the express words of law in legal-tender notes. He quoted from the language of the late Thaddeus Stevens to the effect that even the payment of the interest on that even the payment of the interest on bonds in coin was an odious and unjust discrimination in favor of the bond-holder. He also quoted from the speeches of Senator Sherman to show that he expressed the opinion that the bonds were payable in legal tenders. The speaker characterized the acts of Congress proposing to pay the bonds in coin as the beginning of repudiation. The present Secretary of the Treasury was the chief of the repudiators, foremost

the chief of the repudiators, foremost among the violstors of contract, and a tance kept the good faith of the Government with its cwn people a moment after they found that bad faith would bring richer gains. Mr. Voorhees commented at some

length on the act of 1869 to pay the bonds in coin, and said that in some countries the habit prevailed of building countries the habit prevailed of building a cairn, a pile of stones, to mark the spot where some tragic event had happened. So let American taxpayers, whenever, the act of 1869 is cited, each cast a stone upon it to mark the place in American history where reputiation began, and where the rights of the people were mercilesaly, and trescherously played the recilesaly and trescherously played the recilesaly. cilessly and treacherously slaughtered. He next commented on the refunding act of July 14th, 1870, and said that it was brought in to aid in the false assertion of the act of 1869, that our whole bonded debt was payable in coin. He argued that both of these acts were framed in the interest of the bondholders,

framed in the interest of the bondholders, and under their dictation. But even under these acts the bends were payable with either gold or silver coin, and not payable with gold alone.

Mr. Voorhees then spoke at some length in regard to the advantage of ailver coin, and said that the silver dollar came to be suffered by the birth of our came. ver coin, and said that the silver dollar came to us with the birth of our government. It was devised as a unit of value by Thomas Jefferson and adopted by Congress in the days of Washington, Hamilton and Morris. It stood as honored as gold through every storm that beat upon this government. It is associated with all our developments, our strength, our growth, and our glory. He then spoke of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver, and said it was passed without a note of warning to the American people that their favorite coin was about to be destroyed as money. Its enactment was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed to four-fliths of Congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in a bouse at midnight to its slesping inmates. He argued that the silver dollar was eliminated from our money sysinmates. He argued that the silver dol-iar was eliminated from our money sys-tem under cover of false pretences, and that silver had not failed in its functions as a specie basis any more than gold. Of the entire trading and commercial populations of the whole earth, 696,250,-000, more have silver alone as their starciard of values, and transact all their business mon it as a specie basis then business upon it as a specie basis than those who have gold alone for similar purposes, and 754,200,000 more people use silver alone than use gold and silver both as their metallic currency. Referring to the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, he said that an attempt to force the resumption of specie payments with gold and silver both as our metallic basis would be seen of clients. netallic basis would be a cruel failure at this time. He spoke of the great shrink-age in values arising from the shrinkage of money in circulation, and said it was the immediate cause of that general the immediate cause of that general bankruptcy and ruin which now fill the land. If the policy of this government has been to inflict the greatest misery on the greatest number its success has been

millions did not cower and tremble at the approach of winter for the lack of food and shelter. The public peace was not broken by riots in resistance to starnot broken by riots in resistance to star-vation wages. The courts were not prin-cipally occupied in enferring collections, foreclosing mortgages, ordering sheriffs-sales, or in punishing the destitute and the outcast. These are some things which did not take place. Others that did are equally striking. Good wages and good prices stimulated every labor-ing man's muscle, every business man's brain and every power of machinery into the highest and most productive activity. Hope and encouragement were in every

turn assisted in the glad acciaim of a universal individual and national prosperity.

Mr. Voorhees argued that there is not a dollar to-day in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the government. The national bank is the middleman between the government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the government ought directly to do itself. He spoke of the eyils of the national banking system, and said that if the national banks were a blessing then our public debt was a blessing, for the debt supports the banks. In concluding he said that those for whom he spoke demanded the restoration of the silver dollar and its nulimited coinage, not fearing it would become too plentiful, and that it be made a legal tender. Second, they demanded the repeal unconditionally of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875. Third, they demanded that the national banking system be femoved and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it, and they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation should bear a reasonable and inask that the amount thus placed in cir-culation should bear a reasonable and juculation should bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States. Fourth, they demanded that the currency authorized and circulated on the authority of the government shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including dues to the government. Fifth, they demand that hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed permanently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation as in past, and that their prosperity, and not the mere growth of income and retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of

capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the government.

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees quoted from an article he had noticed in certain rom an article he had noticed in certain Eastern newspapers in regard to the rights of the bondholders, the duty of the laboring classes, and the policy that should be pursued by caritalists to counteract the effects of anticipated legislation on the silver question, and said: "Sir, I have no word of menace to utter on this fleor; but in behalf of every laborer and every owner of the soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments, that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the fires of liberty will blaze forth again as they did one hundred years ago in defence of the natural rights of man. [Applause in the galleries.] May the wisdom of our fathers and the benignity of our God avert such an issue; but if it shall come, if infatuation has seized our councils, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crime and folly, where avarice like ambition overleaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions, loses its own." [Great appletics in the collected

[Great applause in the gallery.] Sheen Husbandry.

It is useless to try to deceive anyone It is useless to try to deceive anyone with regard to the sheep which are generally slaughtered in the United States. Such mutton would not sell at all in England, and Americans are beginning to find out that they like the common grade Cotswolds of Canada much better than Merino grades, and a great many sheep pay the heavy taxes the United States put on the Canada live stock, having hear nurchased by New York, exempts ing been purchased by New York agents for the best first-class hotels, and also for ome of the private families on Fifth It is not intended to run down Merino

for they are acclimated, and will also bear neglect and bard times better than other breeds, but it is desired to recommend the crossing of Merino ewes with Cotswolds or other rams of mutton breeds Cotswolds or other rams of mutton breeds, and go on breeding with thoroughbred mutton rams; which will then bring into existence a very fine quality of mutton and good wool, both of which will be salable in any market at top figures.

The exportation of beef and mutton will do a great deal toward the improvement of rocat and server the exportation of the salable. will do a great deal toward the improvement of meat, and very soon the exhausted soils of the Eastern States will be brought up for sheepwalks, as also will be the case, even to a greater extent, with all the Southeastern States. Capitalists in this country are extraordinarily ignorant of the extensive field now opened for speculation in real estate, or they would take advantage of the present opportunity to possess themselves of the old colton plantations, and thereon grow mutton and woel, for they could make ten times more by wool than cotton, and get all the mutton as a second and extra get all the mutton as a second and extra

I am positively certain, if I had the control of a large tract of land, that, without the aid of a single white man without the aid of a single white man and without any assistance in buying or selling, I could stock these deserted plantations with sheep and put them in charge of the negroes, so as to have sheep husbandry established on 49,000 acres, and in twenty years make more money than A. T. Stawart Jacob Astor and the Vanderbilts combined, for I would extend till millions would be made annually. There would be a great advantage here over the English colony of Australia, yet their sheep are more nu-Australia, yet their sheep are more nu-merous than in this much earlier settled

South during the last three years wool has paid 60 per cent, for growing, while cotton has not paid more than five to seven per cent, and then it must be reseven per cent., and then it must be recellected the sheep have been managed
on such a poor, miserable system that
double this amount of profit could be
made by an enlightened method of treatment, and mutton of the very best quality sold annually, which would enhance
profits far beyond anything the present
Western sheep-owners have any idea of;
mutton and wool would produce more
millions than cotton ever did. - A few days since Mr. W. Miller, of

about certain eminent, popular preachers in England and America with reference to the doctrine of future punishment—only reflect how common it has become in some quarters to doubt or to reject in some quarters to doubt or to reject altogether the doctrine that punishment, altogether the doctrine that punishment, iter in and destruction, will be visited upon a portion of mankind after. Now I ask, what did Paul mean by making it a subject of fervent prayer that a man might find mercy of the Lord on

MOURNING FOR MORTOR.

on the Dead Glant-North, South est Sinke Hands Over His Grave by Tribute to His Memory. Washington, Jan. 17.

In the Scuate the very brief speech of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, in culogy of Mr. Morton, was greatly admired. It exceeded in pathos and was hardly short in poetry of the closing harangue delivered by Mr. Voorhees.

The tribute to the dead war Governor by Senator McDonald was very touching.

Morning business having been disposed of, Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, submitted

the following :

Resolved, That from an earnest desire t show every mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana, and manifest the high estimate entertained of his eminent public series. lic services, his distinguished patriotism and his usefulness as a citizen, the busi-ness of the Senate be now suspended, that the friends and associates of the de-

ceased Senator may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That a wide spread and public sorrow on the announcement of his death attested the profound sense of the loss which the whole country has sustained tained.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for

the memory of Mr. Morton the members of the Senate will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions the House of Representatives.

Agreed to, Mr. McDonald reviewed at length the life, character and services of the late Senator, and said that by his death a great name had been stricken from the roll of the Senate. Nowhere would his loss be felt so severely as among his friends and followers in his native State. friends and followers in his native State. He spoke of the warmth and strength of the affections of the dead Senator, and said that if he had faults, let them be buried with him. Let his friends and associates remember and cherish only those kindly feelings and sentiments which his higher and better qualities inspired.

spired.
Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said that occa-Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said that occasions like this were not the proper time for universal praise on the one hand, or criticisms on the other, of the political life of a deceased Senator. He (Mr. Thurman) would speak of the late Senator as a man, not as a politicism, though it was difficult to separate the man from the politician, for he lived and moved the politician, for he lived and moved

life, and the gates had been closed behind him forever, it was decorage that those who were so soon to follow should pause and testify to the public the esteem in which they held him and tl., approbation which they knew he deserved. He arcset only to add his tribute of respect and admiration for the services and the genius of the remarkable man wices death was mourtal today. of the remarkable man whose death was mourned to-day. As a party leader he was too great for any State or any party to readily supply his place. As a vigilant representative he had no superior in either House of Congress. Crippled by bodily infirmity, his mind never faltered or flagged. No labor discouraged him, no contingency appalled him; no defeat disheartened him. Those who encountered him in debate would never forcet his vantage dismayed nim; no dereat disheartened him. Those who encountered him in debate would never forget his ability, his courage, and above all his indomitable heart. He would go down to a far hereafter, not as one who embellished his name by a scholastic and studied use of words, but rather as one who, day by day on the journey of life, met realities, and affairs, and grappled them with a grasp resolute and quick. He needed no epitaph but his name, and though brass might corrode and marble mould, men would still remember Oliver P. Morton as a leading and manful defender of the Republic, in the Republic's most dire and heroic age.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, said that upon an occasion like this, when a nation was paying its respect to a dead Senator, it was not fitting that the section which he represented should be ailent. Alabama

he represented should be silent. Alabama laid upon the tomb of the late Senator a bow of her evergreen magnoila crowned with the white emblem of peace, and with it extended to Indiana her heartfelt sympathy. He then spoke of the prominent traits of Mr. Morton's the prominent traits of Mr. Morton's character, and said that though his nature was intensely combative, his ear was ever ready to listen to the bugles of truce. He was no conspirator. His nature was above that mean level. He was an open, bold and defiant antagonist, and his epponents always knew where to find him. He lived during the most corrupt era of our history, and had every opportunity to grow rich by stealth, but he escaped every suspicion of dishonesty. He was an nonest man.

Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, said that the deceased Senator possessed the elements of a great statesman. He then alluded to the attachment which the colored people felt for him, and said that perhaps

ple felt for him, and said that perhap few public men, except Abraham Lin-coln and Charles Sumner, were better known to the colored people and more loved and revered.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, concluded the eulogies, and said that the Senate had been uttering the last words over the

grave of one who pisyed a bold part in politics. The late Senator and himself became personal as well as political friends in early life, and although in after years their political opinions were as widely separated as the poles, their personal friendship remained unbroken. He spot to the life of the late Senator as being one worthy of imitation, having become a great man by his own efforts. become a great man by his own efforts. If he could not be President himself, he did much to put others in that office and to dictate their policies.

The Benate, as further mark of respect,

on motion of Mr. Voorhees, adjourned.

Ben Hill is being effectually salted and peppered by the Georgia press be-cause of his anti-silver and anti-resump-tion-repeal notions. He deserves it all. Ben Hill is always a little too much for

VOL. XIII--NO. 28.

THE CASE OF CORBIN.

Brom the Washington Post.

Hop. D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, contestant for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by the Hop. M. C. Butler, has srrived in Washington, and is now staying with his friend, Col. Lowe, at No. 1836 Corcoran Street. Mr. Corbin says he is here to stay until his case is settled, and expresses every hope of ultimate victory.

A reporter of the Post last night called upon the distinguished gentleman for the purpose of interrogating him concerning certain points contained in recent articles in this paper touching his alleged connection with corrapt legislation concerning the famous phosphate beds of South Carolina. The reporter having been courtoously received made known the object of his call, and proceeded to business by handing Mr. Corbin a copy of the paper containing the charges, and asking him what he had to say about it.

Mr. Corbin geplied: As to the allegation in this paper that I am procuring proof to expand the say about it.

tion in this paper that I am procuring proof to exonerate myself from the charge of having championed the phosphate swindle in the South Carolina phate swindle in the South Carolina senate, there is no foundation for the statement. I have never known of a charge of that kind before. I know of no phosphate swindle passed by the South Carolina Legislature, or any law pertaining to phosphates that has ever been or is now regarded as a swindle by the people of the State.

The interview then proceeded as follows:

Reporter—Well, what was the nature of the bill passed? Mr. Corbin—In 1870 there was a bill Mr. Corbin—In 1870 there was a bill passed by the Legislature authorizing certain persons named in the bill, and such other persons as they might associate with them, to mine and remove from the beds of the navigable atreams of the State the phosphate rock and phosphatic deposits. These persons were required to pay the State for this privilege of mining \$1 per ton for every ton of phosphate rock mined and removed. I favored this bill as a member of the Senate at that time. I believed it to be a wise measure and for the interests of the Senate at that time. I believed it to be a wise measure and for the interests of the State, and it has so proved. The State has made more money out of the measure than any of the grantees or stockholders. I know nothing of any makes being used to stoure the passage of this act. I have heard it charged that money was used, but if it was done it was done by the parties interested, and wholly without my knowledge. The parties interested, by the way, were the most respected business men of Charleston, and their names appear in the act.

R.—Weie the names of the gentlemen named in the Post article, Williams and Adger, in the act?

R .- Were there any charges of cormr. C.—I think that soon after the bill passed there were such charges made. R.—Was there any foundation for

R.—Was there any foundation for any?

Mr. C.—I do not know.

It.—Had you any reason to suspect that money was being used to secure the passage of the bill?

Mr. C.—When the bill first passed I was present, and it passed without much difficulty, and I had no reason to suspect that any money was used to secure its passage. The Governor vetoed it. I was called home by a cath in my family, and the bill during my absence was passed over the Governor's veto. The newspapers charged at the time—some of them—that money was used in the final passage of the bill, but I know nothing about it, and was in no position to know anything about it. I have been told since in a general way that money was used, but I don't know that I could even name the persons who told me.

nsed, but I don't know that I could even name the persons who told me.

R.—Did you subsequently, or at any time, become interested in these grants?

Mr. C.—I did. I became a stockholder in the company formed to work the phosphate beds under the provisions of this act.

R.—How long subsequently?

Mt. C.—Ot, I don't know. Not very long. I purchased my stock and paid up my assessment just like the rest of them.

R.—Did it prove a profitable investment?

Mr. C.—Not at all. I paid \$10,000 for my stock, and paid all the assessment upon it, amounting to about \$40,000; was connected with the company about all years, and flually sold my interest for about \$2,500. All this time the State about \$2,500. All this time the State of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year. The company to which I belonged has recently suspended operations and is insolvent.

R.—You do not then stand in fear of the threatened investigation of the phase business? ment?

Mr. C.—Not at all. I paid \$10,000 for my stock, and paid all the assessment upon it, amounting to about \$40,000; was connected with the company about all years, and finally sold my interest for about \$2,500. All this time the State the threatened investigation of the ph phate business?

phate business?

Mr. C.—Not in the slightest; on the contrary, I court the fullest investigation that the ingenuity of my most bitter enemies can devise. All of my actions while in public office have been open and above board. I have held myself responsible to my conscince and my country, and now feel perfectly confident of my ability to pass through the furnace of investigation and come out without even the ameli of fire upon my garments.

garments.

R.—To change the subject, how long have you been a resident of South Carolina?

Mr. C.—About twelve years. I was ordered there as an officer of the army in January, 1866, and have been there

session of the Legislature after recon-struction, and was President protein, of that body, and will say right here that all through my term of service I receiv-ed the commendation of most of the all through my term of service I received the commendation of most of the newspapers in the State, Democratic and Republican, for my conservative course, and in consequence lost my popularity with the Radical majority of my own party. I was always known as the enemy of excuption and the fee of extravagance. When Moses was the Republican candidate for Governor, I stumped the State against him. In fact, I may say that Governor Orr and myself organized the bolt and conducted the battle. I may add that up to the time I was elected to the United States Senate I retained the respect of the bar, the State and of the best men of both parties. Of course there were some very bitter State and of the best men of both parties, of course there were some very bitter feeling against me for the part I took as United States District Attorney in the prosecution of the Kn Klay a few years since and the Ellenton murderers last fall, but my honesty was, to my knowledge, never publicly questioned.

R.—What do you know about Patterson and his fragrant second in South

soa and this fragrant record in South

Carolina?

Mr. C. (with a smile), Well, I would rather not be interviewed on that fruitful subject. I will say this, however, about his case. I have seen it charged in some of the papers that I was behind Patterson's prosecution down there. This is wholly without foundation in fact. I knew nothing about it and know nothing now save what I have seen in the newspapers. I couldn't have had anything to do with his prosecution, for I was in Europe during the whole progress of the investigation that led to his indictment.

ment.

R.—To again charge the subject, what have you to say to that other charge, published in the Peer and other papers, that you have money in your pessession belonging to the State, recovered in the prosecution of the phosphate operators, which you refuse to surrender?

Mr. C.—As it is growing late now, and as the story is rather a lengthy one, it would be better not to enter upon it to-night. If you will call to-morrow I will be glad to answer any and all questions that you may ask me.

Thereupon the reporter and the statesman

The Pope has had his love story, too, it seems, like so many other men. Years age, while Pius V.I was still on the Papal throne, the young Count Glovanni Mastai Ferretti, of Sinigaglia, had of the same and the same point of the same of the same of the same and the politician, for he lived and moved and had his being in the atmosphere of an enterest of the politician of the same of the parties interested, and had his being in the atmosphere of his how ould have been a remarkable man. He was a scholar, but his speeches were distinguished for earnestness. In social intercourse he was universally courteous and ambible, and it was gratifying to him (Mr. Thurman) to say that no unitind word ever passed between him and the late Senator.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, spoke of the practice of ancient times, when those nearest the dead spoke at their funerals and extolled the virtues of loved ones, and referring to the certainty of dusthy and extended the virtues of loved ones, and referring to the certainty of dusthy and extended the virtues of loved ones, and referring to the certainty of dusthy and extended the virtues of loved ones, and referring to the certainty of dusthy and extended the virtues of loved ones, and referring to the certainty of dusthy and extended the virtues of loved ones, and their funerals and extended the virtues of loved ones, and their statement of the same and extended the virtues of loved ones, and their mans and extended the virtue of the content of the cont met his friends and told them of his good fortune, Camilla joining with him in his joyous anticipations. Days and weeks passed after that, but the Count came passed after that, but the Count came not again to his lady-love, and as no token or sign was received from him, her heart grew sick with the agony of suspense. The same evening that Camilla broke down with a fever, brought upon her by her attricty, Listai appeared before the Pope and confessed that, while returning from visiting friends the previous night, he had been seized with an epileptic fit, a malady from which he had suffered in his youth, but from which his physicians had led him to believe he had tully recovered. As a result of that infully recovered. As a result of that in-terview and with the advice of the holy father, the count determined to renounce the world, and with it his love, and to the world, and with it his love, and to become a priest. He is a visited lovetto, to solicit from the Virgin her intercession for his recovery. During the weeks and months, which her passed, Camilla, beart-broken nearly at the abso.ce of her love, had come to consider, favorably almost, the solicitations of Baron Camiclii, who sought her hand in marriage. Her friends favored the union and the return of Mastal in his priestly restments, with his advice that she marry the baron, completed her resolve. The sacred rites were performed by the young priest, who, after joining their hands, prayed that God would bless them and theirs forever. The dream of love ended, the priest and the wife apparated to follow the career marked out for them. Years afterward a pilin and venthem. Years afterward a pisin and ven-erable-looking matron, whose features still bore traces of great heauty, present-ed herself, at the Papal thrane and

my Garda d'Elita."

London, England, covers an area of 78,080 acres, or 122 square miles. When the census was taken last year, there were 1,500 miles of streets, 2,000 miles of sewers, A17,767 inhabited houses, and a populatic. of 3,489,428. The inclusion of fiftee, miles around, makes the population 4,286,677. There are over 100,000 professional men, 211,000 of the commercial class, 505,000 mechanics, 65,000 laborers and 35,000 whose occupation is undefined. There are 1,688,221 males, and 1,650,207 females. Of the women, 892,130 are married, and 225,000 are domestic servants. There are 15,000 failorcesses, 58,000 milliners and dresmakers, and 27,000 seamstresses and ahirtmakers, and 44,000 failufeesses. 29,000 are returned as gentlewomen. The number of children, reported as \$2,850ing scalool is \$14,000. London, though much larger in population than New York, is not as densely packed as the latter. New York, in 1870, with a population of 932,292, had only 65,044 dwelling houses, and the average number of persons to a dwelling was 129. In a number of a service last. in January, 1866, and have been there ever since. Quite long enough to acquire the rights of citizenship, isn't it? I think I know about as much about the affairs of that Siate as any of the natives and probably more than a great many of them. Had I lived that long in any Northern State I would have been considered quite an old resident, wouldn't I? When I resigned from the army in the spring of '67 I went into the practice of law in Charleston. Shortly afterwards I was appointed United States District Attorney by President Johnson, and held that office elsyen years, being twice re-appointed by President Grant I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State Senate during the first I was In the State I was I average number of persons to a dwelling was 14,72. In London, the average last year, was 8,83, and this was smaller than